



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

REVIEWS AND CRITICISMS

faithful, painstaking work. It was a thankless job. May their efforts bear the same fruitage of fame that has come to the work of their illustrious countryman, Anselm Feuerbach, who just a century ago published the great Bavarian Penal Code.

University of Pittsburg.

ARTHUR J. TODD.

UN GRANDE ISTITUTO DI PROTEZIONE PER GLI EMIGRANTI. By *Prof. Ugo Conti*. *Rivista di Roma*, Vol. V, No. 4, Feb. 1914. pp. 96-107.

Professor Conti's article is nominally a review of the immigration work done by the industrial department of the Y. M. C. A.; but here and there the author launches out into a general critique of American immigration policy. He finds the Y. M. C. A. to be a patriotic and assimilative rather than narrow confessional agency; and quite agrees with them in their methods and purposes in so far as they are striving to combat and prevent crime and other social evils. He appreciates quite highly their *individual* protective measures for the immigrant (in the steerage, at the landing stage, on the way to his job, etc.); also enumerates favorably its various *social* protective schemes—schools, recreation centers, etc.; he furthermore commends its co-operation, especially in New York, with Italian agencies for the protection and welfare of Italian immigrants. But he differs strongly on the general policy of Americanization pursued by the Y. M. C. A. and other public and private institutions. "The new Crusade," said the Y. M. C. A. in one of its pamphlets, "is against foreign colonies on American soil. The United States must be homogeneous to subdue the continent and you can help make it so." Against this militant patriotism and against the insinuation of a twentieth century "barbarian invasion" Professor Conti tilts vigorously. As a reply to this effort to make Americans out of Italians he urges upon his own country the policy of developing means for insuring that immigrants from Italian soil remain Italians. "We must for our part," he says, "make every effort to maintain Italians as Italians, and at least in any case facilitate the repatriation of native Italians." The work of the Dante Alighieri Society is cited as an example of what might be done. Emigration he holds is an evil on principle: Let us have exportation of things, not of men!

As a criminologist he makes two or three acute suggestions. To remedy the tendency toward emigration he insists that his own country must develop internal colonization; a beginning might be made with penal colonies, to be followed by free colonists. The sequel might not be precisely what Professor Conti anticipates, but there is no doubt that plenty of free land lies idle in Southern Italy, ready for occupation by penal farm colonies. Both as penological and agricultural experiments they are well worth a trial.

While deploring the high illiteracy percentages among his countrymen, he opposes our suggested literacy test on the ground that it is not from the unlettered that the worst forms of delinquency are recruited. We do not need to answer his protest except to point out that combatting immigrant illiteracy means draining off stores of energy that might be devoted to other pressing social problems.

REVIEWS AND CRITICISMS

Finding much delinquency among his people in America, due largely to unhealthy city life, he urges them to get out of the great urban industrial centers, and into the small towns or rural districts. "Let us look forward to Italian agricultural colonies." This policy we can hardly approve if such colonists are to be held together in tight groups as outposts of the mother country.

I am unable to substantiate his statement as to the relative rate of homicide among the native born Americans and Italian immigrants. "The majority of homicides in New York," he claims, "are the work of Americans." In the Reports of the Immigration Commission (Abstracts, ii., 186), a table is cited showing the relative frequency of offenses of personal violence tried before the New York City magistrates' courts from 1901-8. Under the heading *violent assault*, Italy appears with 3.5 per cent of the cases as against 0.8 per cent for the United States. Under *homicide* Italy again heads the list with 0.7 per cent, against 0.5 per cent for the United States. These are the absolute figures. The disproportion would appear even greater if the figures were adjusted to the quota each race group contributes to the general population.

University of Pittsburg.

A. J. TODD.

LA POLICE SCIENTIFIQUE AU BRESIL, PAR *Elysio de Carvalho*. Bibliothèque du Boletim Policial VIII, Imprensa Nacional, Rio De Janeiro 1912, pp. 19.

This 19-page illustrated monograph by the directors of the Rio Police School, which constitutes the eighth number of the Brazilian Police Bulletin is both interesting and instructive. Fourteen pages are devoted to a consideration of the principles upon which scientific police work are founded and to an exposition of the relationship between scientific police work and criminal anthropology, psychology and psychiatry.

The Police School of Rio was established by order of the chief of police on January 12, 1912. The curriculum of this school affords instruction in the general causes of crime, the customs and habits of criminals, the methods of criminal investigation, the Brazilian penal law and police regulations, the portrait parlor, finger prints, and photography.

It is the purpose of this police school to change the attitude of the police. By instructing the men thoroughly in the psychology of the criminal and the habits of criminals it increases their efficiency in the war against crime. Instruction is given by means of lectures, recitations, assigned reading in treatises, laboratory work, map work, finger prints and photographs. The students also receive copies of the Police Bulletin each month free of charge. The course of study is completed in one year, and its graduates have demonstrated in practical police work the value of the training which they have received.

New York City.

LEONHARD FELIX FULD.